

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OL 34

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Lake Quinault Lodge

other names/site number: U.S.F.S. Inventoried Site #CR-18-80a

2. Location

Street & Number: South Shore Road //not for publication

City, Town: Lake Quinault //vicinity

state: WA code: 53 county: Grays Harbor code: 027 zip code: 98575

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<u>x</u> private	<u>x</u> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> </u> public-local	<u> </u> district	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u> public-State	<u> </u> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u> public-Federal	<u> </u> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] ACTING SAPO

Date 5.29.98

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet. _____

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Recreation and culture

Hotel

Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic, Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls: Wood (Cedar shingle)

roof: Wood (Cedar shingle)

other: _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The nominated property is the Lake Quinault Lodge, built in 1926. This rustic, two-story Lodge provides a destination lodging and recreational experience in a peaceful, luxuriant temperate-marine "rain forest" setting overlooking Lake Quinault. Operation and Management is conducted under the terms of a special use permit issued by the USDA Forest Service. The structure is in excellent condition and is well maintained. The facility is heavily used, and offers guestrooms with many amenity services.

Additions to the original lodge building include a dining room (1966-67) and a motel-type addition (c. 1972) extending from the southwest side of the original building. The dining room addition protrudes from the northeast wing and faces west to a lakeside view. The motel addition is characterized by a low-pitched roof, balconies offering lake views and chimneys from various interior fireplace units. The lakeside units were constructed in 1990 providing additional lodging in a northwest contemporary structure isolated from the main structure. The rustic appearance of the Lodge and its natural setting are the recognized primary attractions and values as are the historic and architectural values.

An architectural assessment of the Lake Quinault Lodge facility and several neighboring buildings was prepared from on-site examinations made by Gordon B. Varey, A.I.A., and Lawrence Schwin, III of the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington on January 9, 1981. Five structures, including old District Ranger's Residence, Lake Quinault Lodge, the Lodge Annex, the Taft Cottage (Lot 66) and a House (Lot 67) were examined and analyzed.

The main lodge building is a large wood frame structure of two floors surmounted by a steeply pitching asphalt shingled roof on its central section and two projecting wings at the lake side. Two flanking wings on the street side are of story-and-a-half height. Each roof is punctuated with small shed dormers, excepting for those on the two lake side wings. A belvedere surmounted with a steeply pitched pyramidal-hip roof is located at the center and is, in turn, surmounted by a ball finial and weather vane depicting an Indian shooting a bear with a bow and arrow. The architectural style of the building might best be characterized as rustic in design with Colonial Revival treatments, although the steeply pitching roof, the shed dormers and chimneys on the roadside wings give an additional medieval or Tudor overtone to the overall scheme. Large expanses of small-panted wooden windows on the central block which are variously doors and windows, natural wood-stained shingles, and the open interior space in the lobby are characteristic hallmarks of the regional features of the early Northwest style, while the small-panted wooden double-hung sash, small bay windows and modillions beneath the overhangs of the garrison facades contribute to the Georgian or "American Colonial" motif. The building's plan is, in itself, indicative of a sensitivity towards both view orientation on the northwest side of the building and of arriving guests and service facilities on the southeast facade.

The lodge was constructed through the funding of Ralph Emerson, a Hoquiam lumberman and mill owner, with Mr. Morck of Aberdeen as a silent partner. Lumber tycoon Emerson and the manager of the lodge annex, Ralph McNeil, realized the need for a larger resort facility and chose the prominent Seattle architect, Robert C. Reamer and the Metropolitan Building Company to create the present lodge. Crafts people and artisans from the Grays Harbor area and from both Seattle and Tacoma are believed to have worked on the building's construction, embellishing it with many of its unique decorative motifs.

George E. Garrison, who had worked architect R.C. Reamer at Yellowstone, was construction superintendent. Crews commenced work on June 9, 1926. Lumber, bricks, plumbing fixtures and hundreds of paned windows were hauled over fifty miles of gravel road from Grays Harbor. Ivar Berquist, a recent immigrant from Sweden, built all of the windows in Hoquiam. Bonfires were lit at night so that the crews could work around the clock to complete construction before the impending seasonal rains. Selected wicker furniture and lighting fixtures were chosen and transported. Native plants and shrubs were augmented with exotic species exemplified by Sequoia Sempervirens. Fifty-three days later, on the evening of August 18th, 1926 a gala celebration with five hundred guests in attendance, inaugurated the modern hostelry.

The lodge interior is particularly noteworthy in the lobby or "Great Room," which comprises the entire first level of the building's major block with visual access to both the street and motor court and to the lake. Vertical grain fir sheathed posts rise to almost story-and-a-half height to a beamed ceiling, also of vertical-grain fir. Stenciled decorations in brown, green, red and tan decorate the post tops, beams and the ceiling. Of a somewhat Mayan, rather than the expected Northwest Indian motif, they probably echo the then popular shallow-cut motifs of similar character that decorate many of the "ART DECO" buildings from the era. A wooden floor has been carpeted, although other extant decorative features include a large brick fireplace and raised hearth and wooden staircases with wooden flat-fitted balustrades at the southwest and northwest ends of the lobby. The presence of what are supposedly the original wicker furnishings make this space a particularly important cultural and architectural artifact of the post-World War I era.

The only alterations to the interior since 1926 have been a change of entryway, formerly through the coffee shop; walling off a previous reception desk area, and the modification of traditional swastika symbols which were placed over and around the present reception area (this was to accommodate the wishes of some patrons who confused the ancient symbols with the clockwise swastika associated with the National Socialist Party of Germany).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

	<u>_nationally</u>	<u>_statewide</u>	<u>_locally</u>			
Applicable National Register Criteria	<u>x</u> A	<u>_</u> B	<u>x</u> C	<u>_</u> D		
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	<u>_</u> A	<u>_</u> B	<u>_</u> C	<u>_</u> D	<u>_</u> E	<u>_</u> F <u>_</u> G
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)				Period of Significance	Significant Dates	
<u>Architecture</u>				<u>1926</u>	<u>1926</u>	
<u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>				<u>1926 - 1947</u>	<u>1926</u>	

Significant Person

Architect/Builder : Robert Chambers Reamer (1873-1938)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Lake Quinault Lodge is significant architecturally for its rustic design and handmade detailing and appointments, which are of a caliber consistent with the other great landmarks of Pacific Northwest rustic architecture. The structure also occupies a high place in the recreational heritage of the Washington peninsula, and of the adjacent Olympic National Park.

The Quinault Townsite Company was formed by Alfred Higley and other settlers on the South Shore of Lake Quinault. It was abandoned from lack of interest and taken over by the Forest Service in 1909. Most homestead claims had been filed on in the Quinault Valley by 1900 as documented on Chehalis Township Plats, circa 1893. In 1897, the Olympic Forest Reserve was created by presidential proclamation. Dodwell and Rixon, who originally surveyed the Forest Reserve, laid out recreation lots around the South Shore of Lake Quinault in 1910 and 1911. They were responsible for the removal of primary agricultural lands from the reserve so that settlers might benefit from schools, roads, and other public services provided by taxes levied on private lands. Some summer home lots were surveyed in 1920. The Quinault Settlement was designated Olson, Washington for some years when the pioneer family of that name owned and operated the old two-story Lake Quinault Lodge originally built by Jack Ewell in 1903 on the site now occupied by the Forest Ranger's house (see photographs). The Olsons sold their interest in the hotel to the Seaman family. During their ownership in 1924, fire destroyed the hotel and a temporary structure was built to accommodate guests; this building has been called the Annex since the new lodge was built in 1926 by lumber baron, Ralph Emerson and managed by Frank McNeil. A strong sense of community, with the old townsite as the nucleus, was perpetuated with the special use permit applications for a cemetery in 1912, a new school in 1917 and a federal fish hatchery constructed in 1918. The school site was razed in 1955 and replaced by the District Administrative Headquarters of the Forest Service which moved from the west side of the Lodge.

Robert C. Reamer, the designer of Lake Quinault Lodge, was amongst the most innovative of architects to settle in the Northwest. Professor of Architecture, David L. Leavengood, says the following about the lodge designer: "Like many architects in early twentieth century Seattle, Robert Chambers Reamer (1873-1938) adapted national design trends to suit the local architectural style of the emerging

city. Reamer distinguished himself from others, however, in his unique ability to express both form and function in his designs, and in his mastery of a wide range of architectural idioms. While he is best known nationally for his Yellowstone National Park projects, his Seattle area buildings also exhibit his distinctive style and contribute significantly to the character of the city.

"Reamer brought his trademark exuberance and versatility with him to Seattle. His projects in the area demonstrate his mastery of diverse architectural vocabularies and also show his distinctive personal sensibility".

"Some of Reamer's strongest designs are in the Art Deco style as exemplified by the Fox Theater, Spokane (1931), and two Seattle buildings, the 1411 Fourth Avenue Building (1928-29) and the Great Northern Building (1928-29). These often-underrated later buildings demonstrate his ability to adapt emerging stylistic idioms. Other structures of merit by Reamer include the Bellingham Hotel (ca. 1930). The Lewis and Clark Hotel, Centralia (1926), and the Lake Quinault Lodge, Quinault (1926). This shingled lodge embracing a lawn leading down to the shore of Lake Quinault differs from Reamer's Yellowstone work, suggesting an attempt to mediate between human needs and the natural landscape of the Olympic Peninsula."

Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone Park (completed in 1903) won national acclaim and became a prototype for rustic lodges built throughout America's National Park system. Reamer's 700-room Canyon Hotel (1911) also in Yellowstone, was considered "as sophisticated as Frank Lloyd Wright's Tokyo Hotel, although it was built several years earlier." As a result of his accomplishments in Yellowstone Park, he was engaged as chief architect for the Metropolitan Building Company in Seattle in 1921. A perusal of other rustic National Register properties is revealing in contrast to Reamer's rendition of the Lake Quinault Lodge. For example, Timberline Lodge, executed in the Chalet, or "cascadian" style is an example of "mountain architecture". Elizabeth Walton Potter quoted in documentation for the Timberline Lodge National Register Nomination, offered a historical assessment which stated in part: "The focus of the building and the dominant element of the exterior is a three-story hexagon with pyramidal roof which houses ambulatory space around a colossal stone chimney. The massive core is said to have been intended to echo the conformation of the mountain summit. Although the handling of this feature was completely individual, the form was not without precedent. A colossal chimney was used in the Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone National Park". The Paradise Historic District is significant for its architecture expressed in an "alpine-style" variation of the rustic which espoused the use of native materials to better blend man-made structures with the natural environment. This complex of Rustic Style buildings at Mt. Rainier also conveys historical associations with tourism and recreation on a national level. Originally, the Lake Quinault Lodge maintained cabins to supplement the accommodations available at the main lodge similar to two National Register properties also on the Olympic Peninsula: Rosemary Inn and Singer's Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge). Built in 1914, these rustic lodges served as destination oriented resorts. Rosemary Inn's main lodge building consisting of two stories, was constructed over a period of several years in contrast to the Phoenix-like appearance of the Quinault Lodge. Rosemary presented a less pretentious and formal scene than its neighbor, Singer's Tavern did, which was more stylish and sophisticated in the manner of Reamer's elegant rendering at Lake Quinault. Singer's Tavern and the Lake Quinault Lodge are the only remaining public resorts on the Olympic Peninsula that retain both functional and physical integrity in location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The historical integrity of physical fabric of these National Register properties creates a mood which evokes the ambiance of the 1920's.

Lake Quinault Lodge possesses the distinctive characteristics of an architectural type and period in our past to warrant its careful and considerate treatment in the future. In addition, it is a building with strong local and regional importance by virtue of the fact that it has had a long and well-known association with the Olympic Peninsula. Since 1926, the present structure has provided the area with what is undoubtedly its most central and important hostelry related to recreational pursuits. While it may not play a powerful role in the lives of significant persons of the past, it is known that President Franklin D. Roosevelt lunched there on October 1, 1937. Photographic documentation corroborates his historic visit.

In its original form, the lodge represents a close architectural relationship with the early Northwest style, which is now of nationally recognized importance. Significantly predating the architectural style which is popularly called Northwest regionalism, the lodge's design heralded the most characteristic features of this form which has been especially prevalent since the late 1940's. The use of naturally stained wood shingles, pitched roofs, placement in a natural setting and a close spatial relationship between interior and exterior environments which is often achieved by large glazed areas and terraces place the lodge as a building sensitive to the natural environment—a characteristic feature of the best buildings in this region. Setting the difference, however, between the earlier phase and its later development is the American colonial appearance that the lodge displays on its facades which is an interesting juxtaposition with the Northwest Regional elements which pervade the entire conception. There are also Norman overtones—especially in the steeply pitched roofs and chimneys.

Of particular note about the building's configuration is its clear and sensitive response to its spectacular setting, its accommodation of public needs and the manner in which its regional characteristics and motifs respond to the above. It respects the lake in its sitting and respectfully frames the view with an expanse of broad lawn. On the roadside, its wings extend in the same manner that they do on the lake side but instead of opening up a view to the vista, they reach out to embrace the visitor, forming what is, in essence, an autocourt for gracious arrival, entrance into the lobby and preparation for the view beyond. Each of these exemplifies the hallmarks of the Northwest style at its height.

The interior decorative work in the lobby which take the form of stenciled designs on post tops, beams and wooden ceiling are noteworthy. While one might expect to find these designs in a Northwest Coast Indian motif, their execution in a somewhat Mayan form mirrors the Art Deco influences that were popular during the period. In conjunction with the vertical grain fir used to sheath the lobby and the presence of much of the original furnishings, this space has the potential of being one of the state's most characteristic early twentieth-century interiors.

The recreational pursuits of mankind have varied considerably throughout the ages. These pursuits often focus on a change of pace and escape from the mundane facets of life. In the early part of the 20th Century, summer home cabins were a form of recreational use that became quite popular. Recreational cabins were a sophisticated form of use that was formerly enjoyed by way of tents, shelters, lean-tos and other occupancies that were temporary or transitory. The recreational objectives generally included a common denominator associated with scenic attractions such as lakes, streams, forests, mountains or the seashore. The U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service were two federal agencies that responded to the demand for recreational facilities. Inspired by visionaries such as Stephen Mather, Bob Marshall and Fred Cleator, various forms of recreation were encouraged: public campgrounds, resorts, summer homes under special use permits, organization/group building sites and winter sports areas. Thus, destination resorts exemplified by the Lake Quinault Lodge can be viewed as an important local and regional phenomenon and because of its economic contribution nationwide, be regarded as one element of a rather broad spectrum of recreation opportunity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Aberdeen Daily World, August 28, 1924; July 17, 1926; August 19, 1926.

Dalen, Rinita; 1981 Cultural Resource Survey of Eight Areas Proposed for Resource Activities Within the Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1981.

Dodwell, Arthur, and T. F. Rixon, 1902. Forest conditions in the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington. US Geological Survey Professional Paper, Series H, 7(4):1-21

Jones, R.H., A History of Lake Quinault Lodge, WinePress Publishing, 1997.

Evans, Gail E.H. Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park 1983, Seattle, Washington, National Park Service.

Leavengood, Robert L., Architect in Yellowstone National Park and Montana; Robert C. Reamer, by Leavengood, R. L.

Notenboom, T. I., Preliminary Case Report, Lake Quinault Lodge, Proposed Solarium Construction, 1986.

Perron, Robert P., Lake Quinault Composite Plan Environmental Analysis, 1973.

Righter, Elizabeth, Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Overview, Vol. III, Jack McCormick and Associates, March 1978.

Rooney, J.R., Frontier Legacy, History of the Olympic National Forest 1897-1960, Northwest Interpretive Association, 1997.

Timberline Lodge, National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form, July 1977.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # Refer to H38(WR-RRP)
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ Specify repository:

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State hist. preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.08

UTM References

A	<u>110</u>	<u>4361160</u>	<u>5257200</u>	B	<u>11</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>11111</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>11</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>11111</u>	D	<u>11</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>11111</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

On the South Shore of Lake Quinault at Lat. 123 degrees, 50' 52", and Long. 47 degrees, 28' 1", Lot 63. Special Use Permit, Resort Site.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes Lot 63 historically associated with the Lake Quinault Lodge.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title J. R. (Jack) Rooney, Writer/Researcher, Cultural Resources Specialist
Organization U.S. Forest Service (Retired) Date _____
Street & Number PO Box 1911 Telephone (360) 376-8800
City or Town Eastsound State WA Zip Code 98245

12. Additional Documentation

Maps

- A USGS map indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for the historic property.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property. (2)
Color Slides (2)

13. Property Owner

Name ARAMARK Leisure Services, Inc.
Street & Number ARAMARK Tower, 1101 Market St. Telephone (360) 288-2571 local
City or Town Philadelphia State PA Zip Code 19107

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 12 Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Lake Quinault Lodge
2. Grays Harbor County, Washington
7. Photograph Number
 - a. 1-20 (3) GEORGE E. GARRISON (ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION PHOTOS)
(5) UNKNOWN; COPY NEGATIVES @ LAKE QUINAULT LODGE
 - b. 21-29 (3) BLISS JONES
(5) JONES PHOTO CO. 1918 SIMPSON AVE. ABERDEEN, WASH. 98520
 - c. 30 (3) SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER
(4) OCTOBER 1, 1937
(5) MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY
2700 24th AVENUE EAST
SEATTLE, WASH., 98112
1. (6/9/1926) 2. (6/14/1926) 3. (6/14/26) 4. (6/21/1926)
5. (6/26/1926) 6. (6/28/1926) 7. (6/30/1926) 8. (6/30/1926)
9. (7/6/1926) 10. (7/10/1926) 11. (7/10/1926) 12. (7/26/1926)
13. (8/6/1926) 14. (7/26/1926) 15. (8/6/1926) 16. (7/6/1926)
17. (8/18/1926) 18. (8/18/1926) 19. (8/18/1926) 20. (8/17/1926)
21. ROADSIDE VIEW WITH LODGE ANNEX AND HALBERT'S BOATHOUSE ON THE RIGHT, LAKESIDE 1930
22. ROADSIDE VIEW
23. GREAT ROOM WITH RECEPTION DESK IN BACKGROUND
24. GREAT ROOM WITH BALLROOM IN BACKGROUND.
25. GREAT ROOM SHOWING STENCILED DECORATIONS ON BEAMS AND POSTS
26. BALLROOM WITH GREAT ROOM IN BACKGROUND
27. FRONT ELEVATION OF LODGE (PHOTOGRAPHER WITH BACK TO LAKE) JUNE, 1932
28. CONTEXTUAL VIEW OF LODGE IN IT'S SETTING WITH TOWNSITE BUILDINGS QUINAULT MERCANTILE AND FORMER QUINAULT POST OFFICE, LEFT BACKGROUND MAY, 1930
29. ROADSIDE VIEW OF LODGE 1938
30. PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT OCT. 1, 1937 IN GREAT ROOM
RT. TO LEFT: Betty Gray, Charlotte Cultee, Alice Cole. The
Milbourne twins in lower left; Joe Hillaire and William Penn in
2nd row rt.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 12 Page 2

CONTEMPORARY PHOTOS(31-53)

31. ROADSIDE VIEW
32. ROADSIDE VIEW-SIGN WITH LODGE LOGO
33. DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE-WEST SIDE VIEW
34. WEST WING DORMER WINDOWS
35. BELVEDERE WITH CENTRAL DORMER WINDOWS
36. BELVEDERE WITH BALL FINIAL
37. BELVEDERE WITH BALL FINIAL(CLOSER VIEW)
38. BELVEDERE WITH BALL FINIAL(CLOSEUP)
39. LAKESIDE VIEW (DINING ROOM ADDITION ON LEFT)
40. LAKESIDE VIEW
41. LAKESIDE VIEW WITH EXTERNAL FIREPLACE
42. CLOSEUP OF CENTRAL FIREPLACE
43. CLOSEUP OF WINDOWS & LAKESIDE ENTRANCE
44. CLOSEUP-WINDOWS AND SHUTTERS-WESTSIDE FRONT
45. CLOSEUP-WINDOWS, SHUTTERS AND DORMER WINDOWS-EAST FRONT
46. EXTERIOR, BAY WINDOW - EAST VIEW
47. GREAT ROOM WITH FIREPLACE
48. STENCILED ART-DECO DESIGNS ON BEAMS -EAST VIEW IN GREAT ROOM
49. INTERIOR VIEW OF WINDOWS IN GREAT ROOM WITH DINING ROOM ADDITION AT FAR RIGHT THROUGH WINDOWS
50. INTERIOR VIEW OF ROOSEVELT NOOK IN ORIGINAL DINING ROOM
51. HALLWAY INTO LOUNGE(ORIGINAL ENTRYWAY INTO LODGE)
52. BALLROOM INTERIOR FACING EAST
53. BALLROOM INTERIOR FACING WEST SHOWING BEAMS AND CEILING.

Lake Quinault Lodge
Grays Harbor Co., WA

UTM:

10/5257200/436160
N E



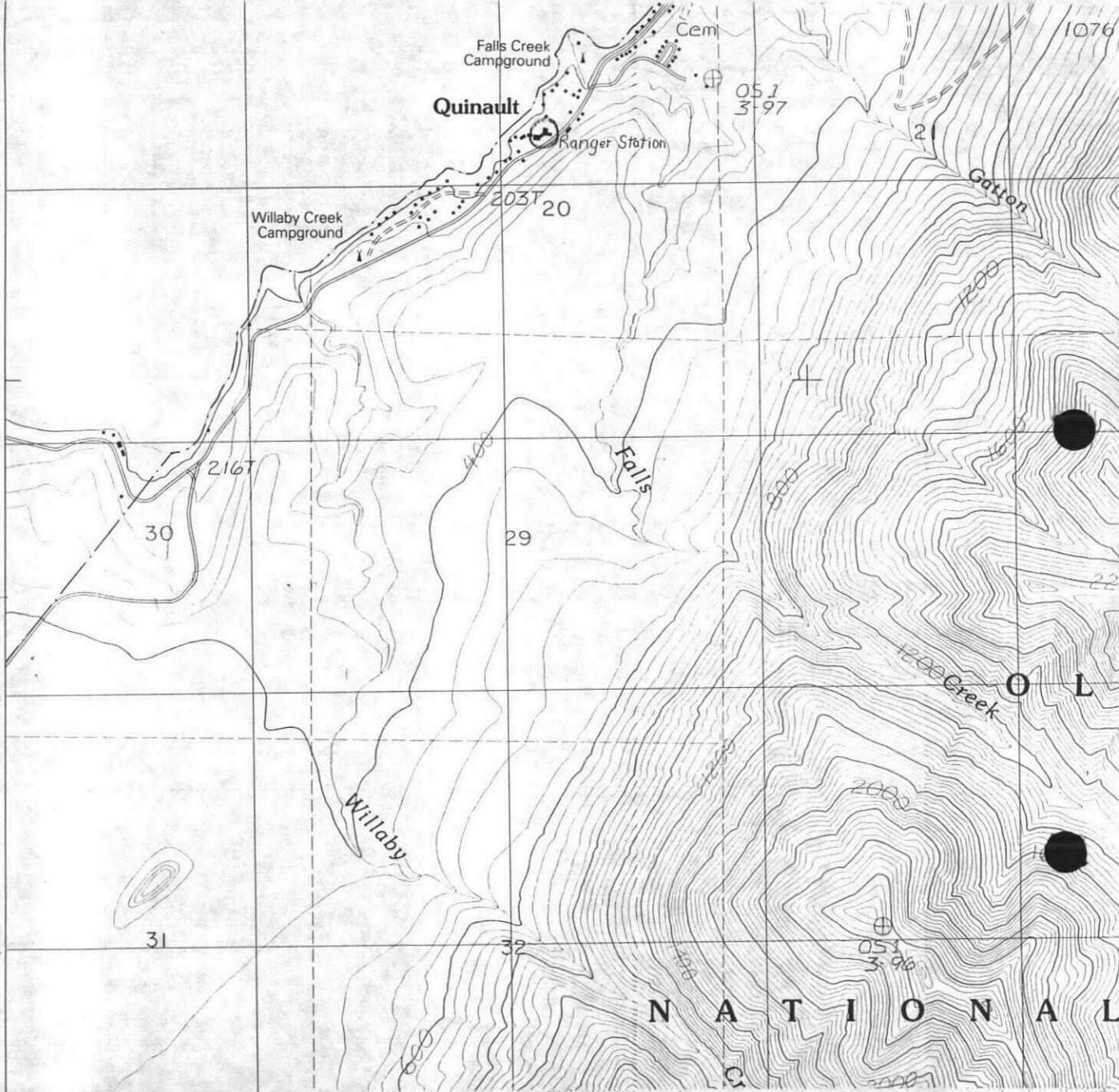
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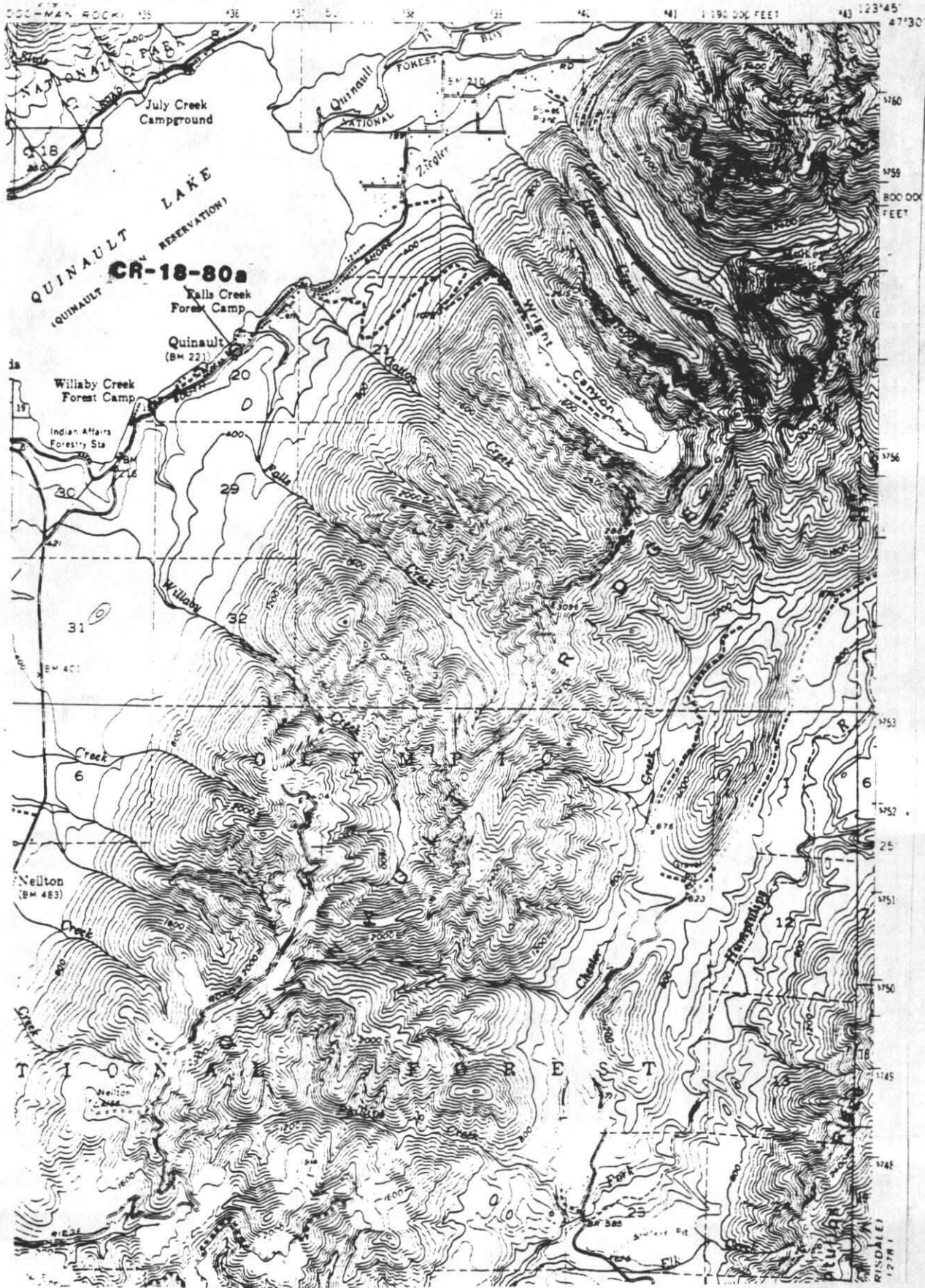
27' 30"

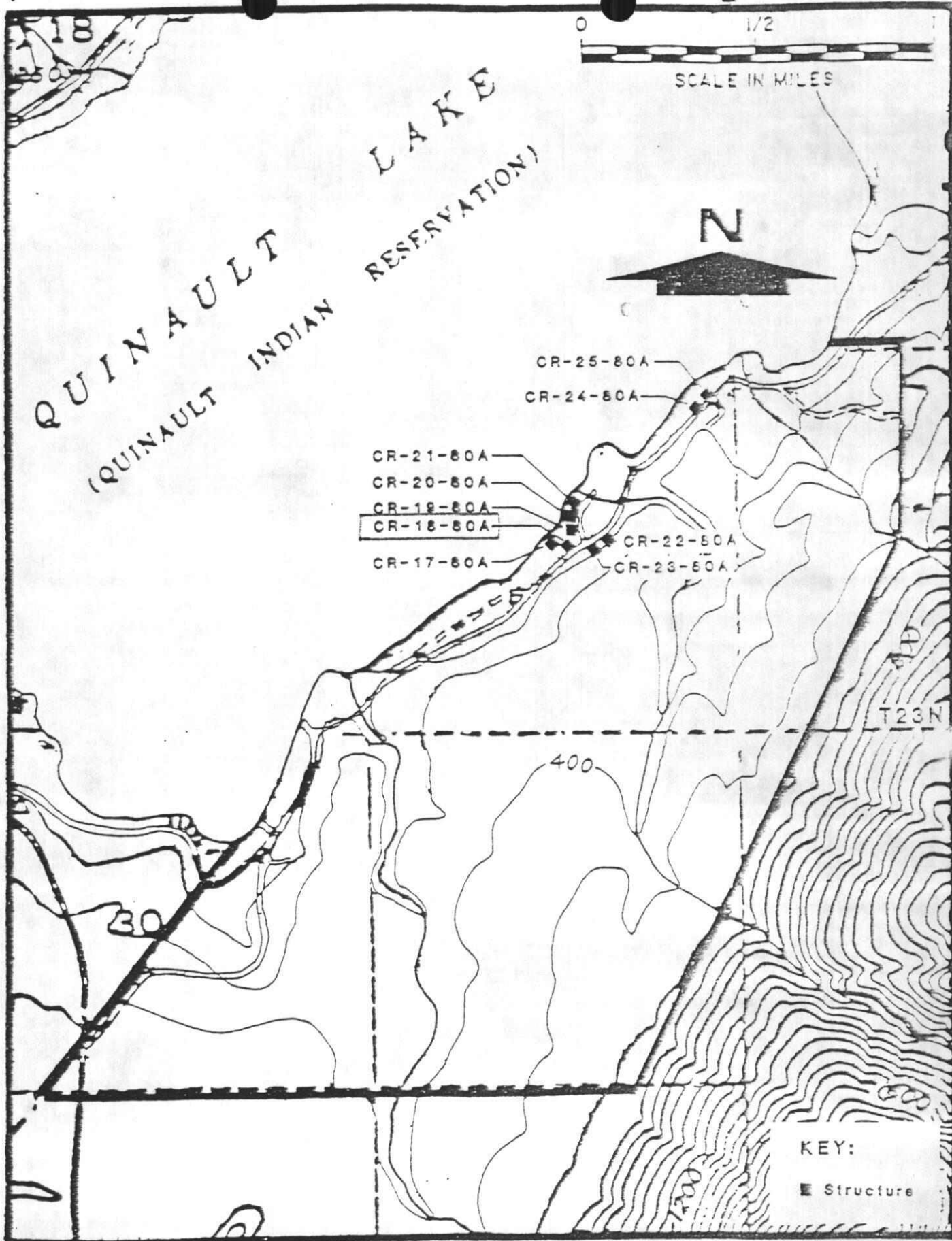
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5255

5254







STRUCTURES EXAMINED BY
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS
FIG. 14

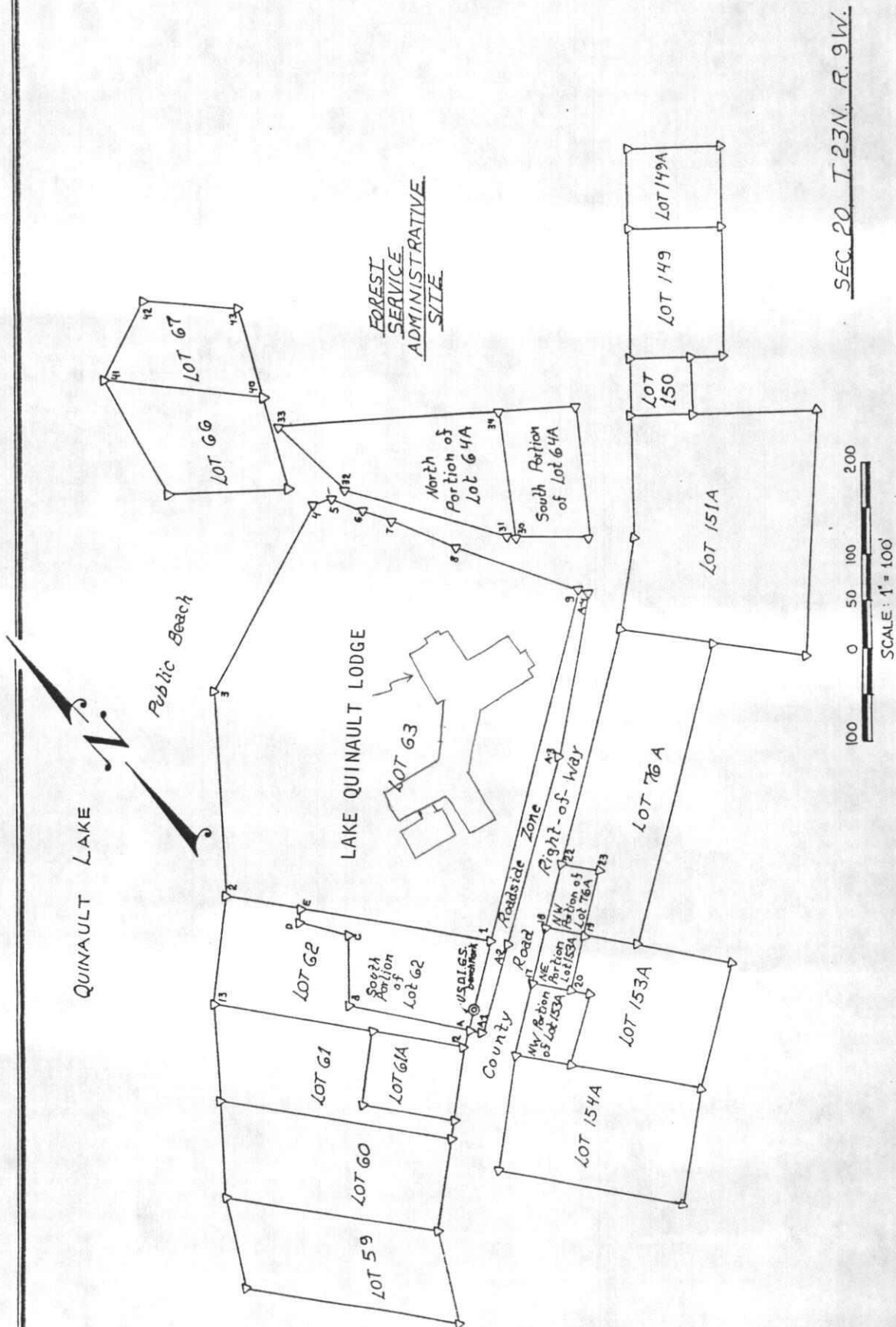
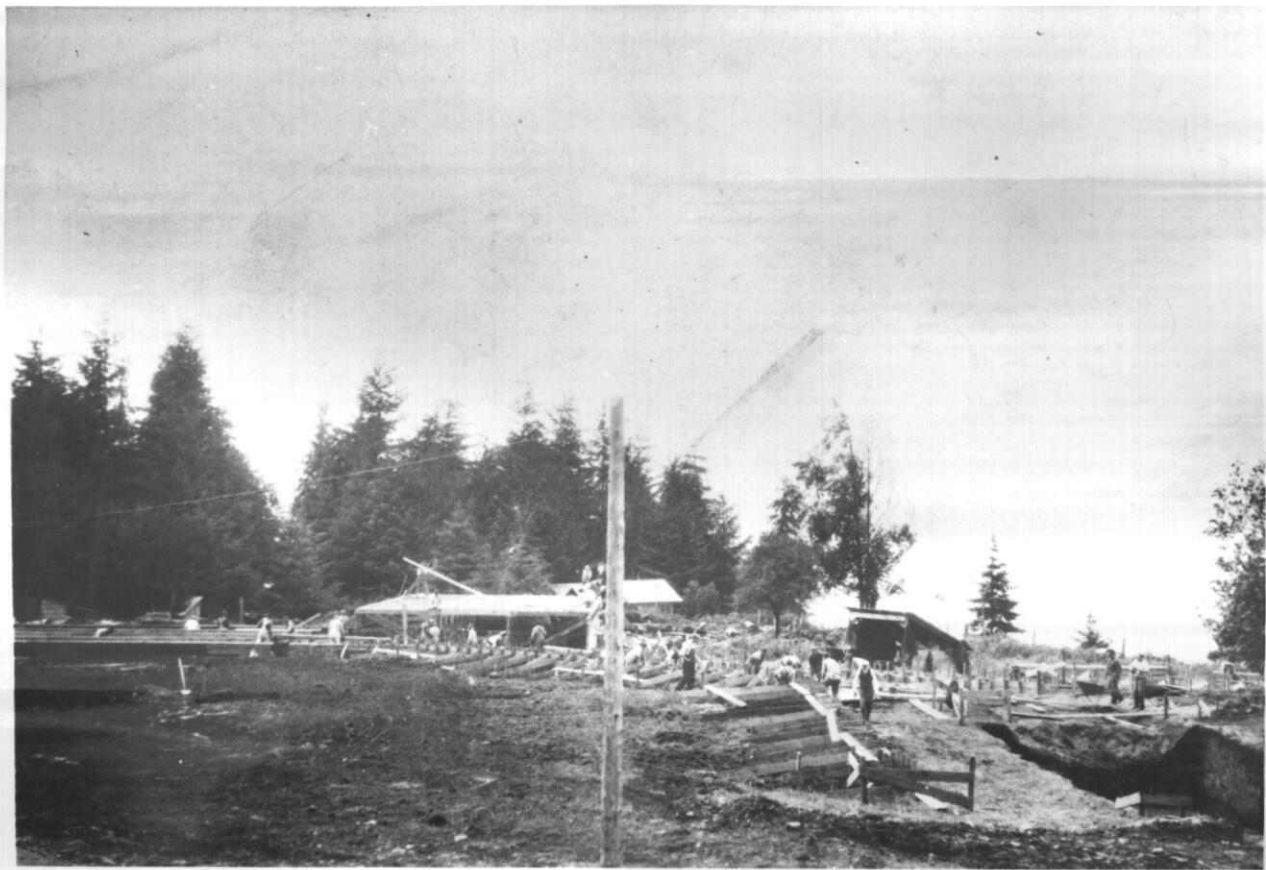
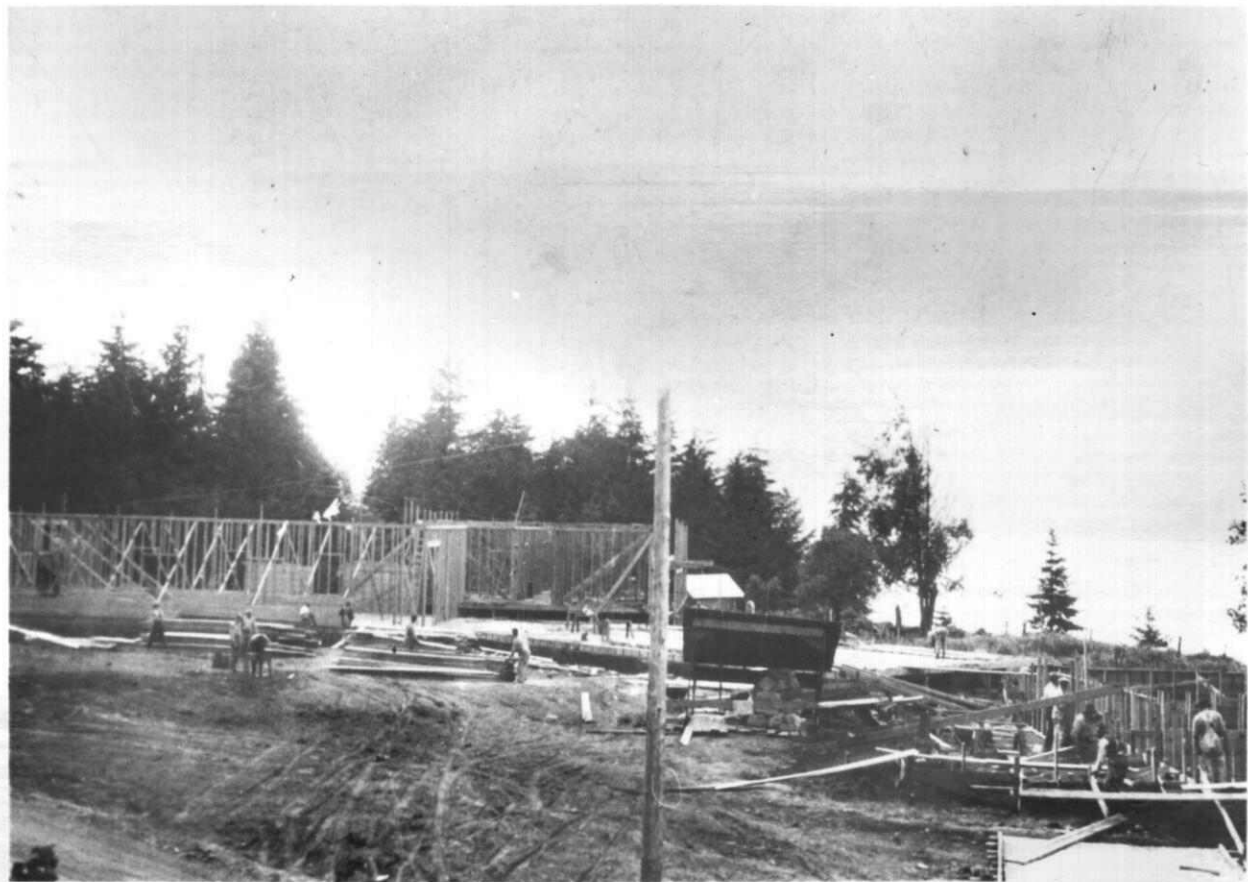


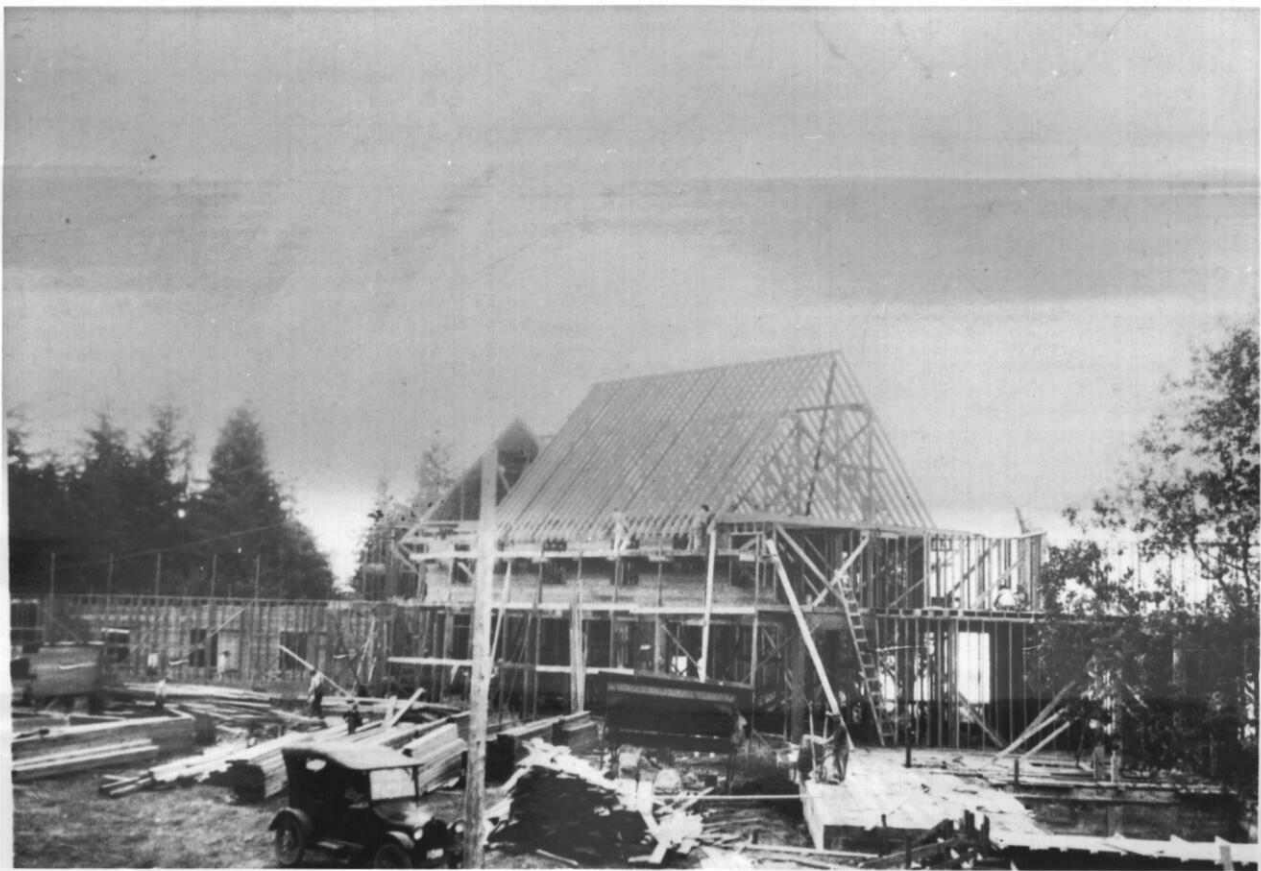
Exhibit D

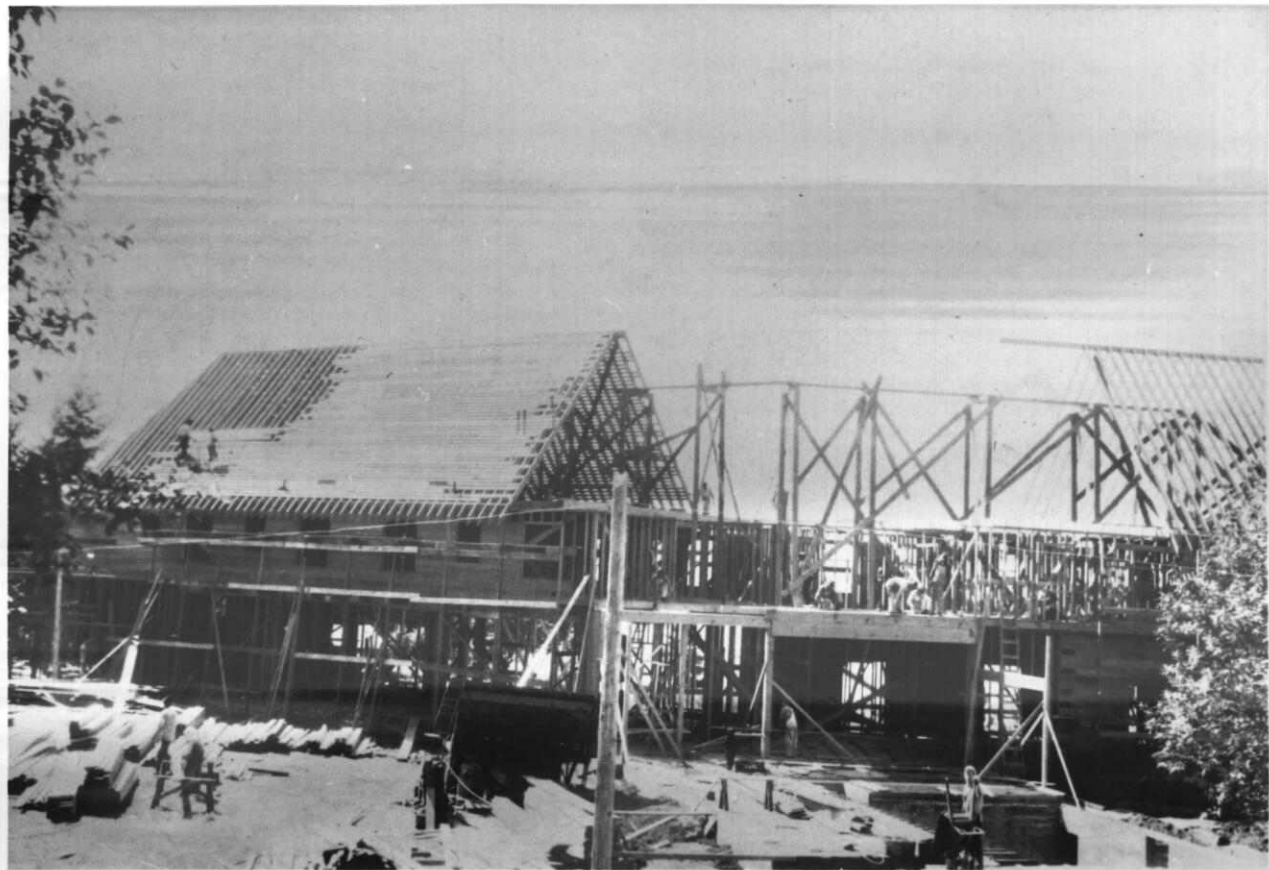








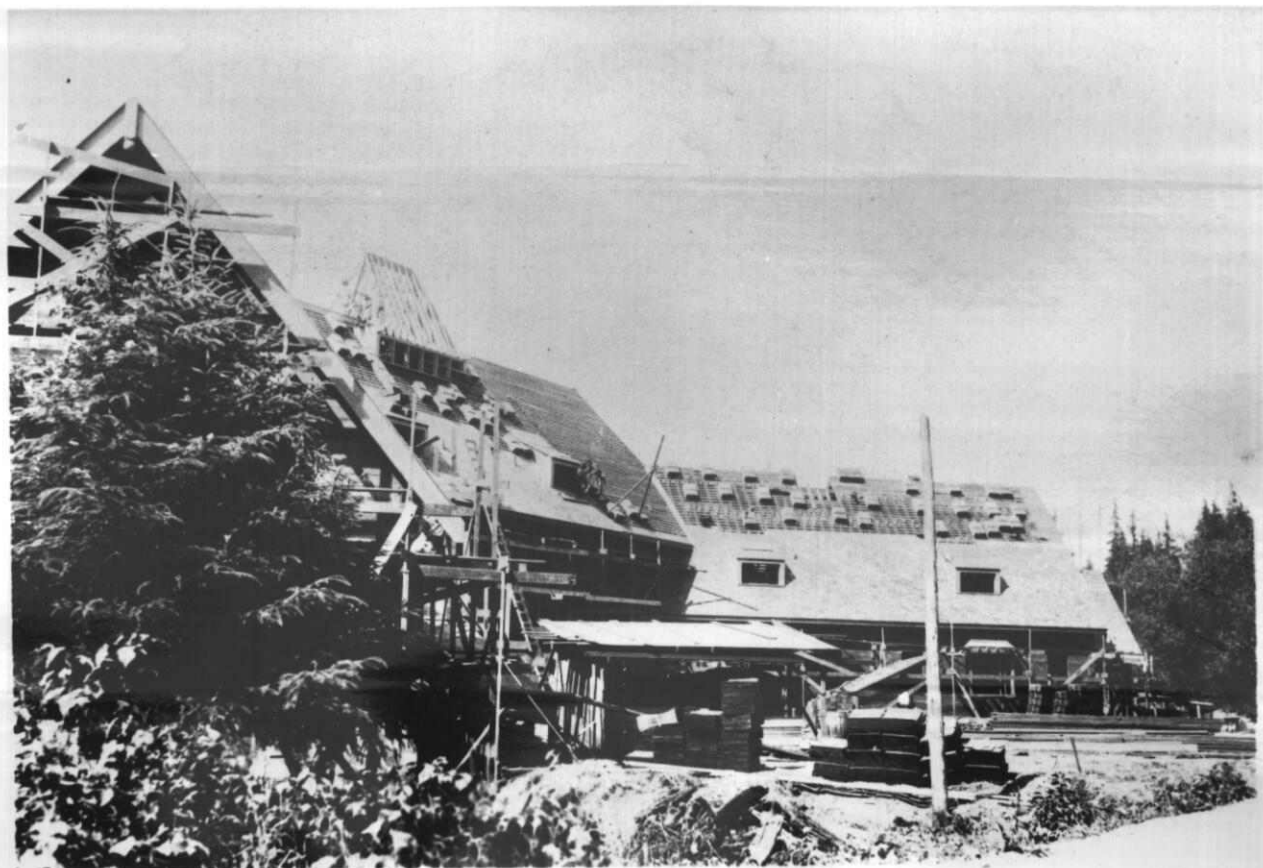












































LAKE
QUINAULT
LODGE



345 / 349















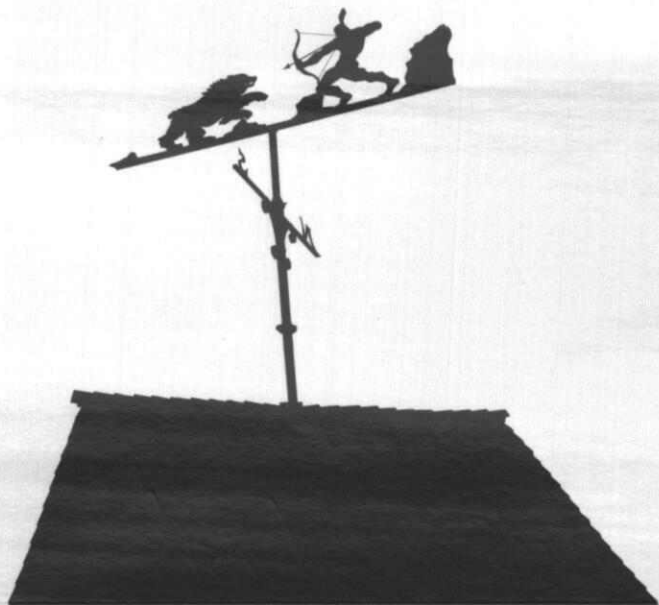














RAIN
GAUGE

15 FT

14 FT

13 FT

12 FT

11 FT

10 FT

9 FT

8 FT

7 FT

6 FT

5 FT

4 FT

3 FT

2 FT

1 FT



















FOREST ROOM LOUNGE

OPEN

WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
SUNDAY

